

Thirteenth Year



No. 46

# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE



COMING CIVILIZATION

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PURPOSELY PUBLISHED FOR PROPAGANDA

## Will Be a Thing of Beauty and a Joy Forever

By Victor L. Berger

**G**HE Social-Democratic administration of Milwaukee will be known as the administration that did big things.

The Social-Democratic party, the expression of the working class of Milwaukee in the political field, is not afraid of big things—as long as these things are honest, as long as they are useful and beneficial to the people of Milwaukee.

Neither are we afraid to have the city go into debt for such things.

The workingman, whether he owns a cottage or whether he pays rent—even if it is rent for only a single room—is the REAL TAX-PAYER, after all.

The workingman is entitled to all the advantages of civilization, but gets little or none.

The workingman is entitled to culture and leisure, and gets little or none. Being out of work cannot be called "leisure."

The workingman is entitled to a good house, good schools, good streets, good sanitation, but he gets little or none of them.

But the Social Democrats look at every thing first and foremost from the point of view of the working class.

To us a city healthful is of more importance than a city beautiful. And a city beautiful is of more importance than a city commercial.

Therefore the administration stood for the acquiring of the park on the upper Milwaukee river first and foremost as a health measure, to supply more oxygen for the working class of Milwaukee.

We want no repetition of the conditions of the Menominee valley on the upper Milwaukee river.

This Menominee valley nuisance, by the way, will also prove a very costly affair for the city of Milwaukee. It will require about five times what the new Milwaukee park costs to remedy the conditions on the Menominee river. If the former administration would have had sense enough to put a park there 30 years ago—that money could be saved to the city.

Secondly, we want the Milwaukee park as a place for recreation and open air amusement. In connection with this we may also say that as a matter of beautifying our city, the new park, when developed, will probably have no equal in the country.

As we said before, the acquisition of this park does not interfere with the solving of the sewerage problem, with the building of a new harbor, or with the building of more schoolhouses.

All of these enterprises must come from funds well defined under the law. These funds cannot be used for anything else, while on the other hand no other city money can go into these funds.

The park was bought on a land contract running twenty years, which may be extended another twenty years by issuing refunding bonds.

Thus the time of payment may be extended for forty years.

The park therefore will be paid for by future generations who will enjoy it even more than we.

Nor could we use this money—which a future generation will pay—for the unemployed at present. By the way, it is ludicrous to see the remnants of the Rose regime, men like Carney, Corcoran and Bogk, and other representatives of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association—showing so much concern about the "unemployed" all of a sudden—while AT THE SAME TIME these same Merchants and Manufacturers are fighting a law limiting the time of labor for women and children under the pretext that they, the Merchants and Manufacturers, cannot get enough workers.

Milwaukee is very poorly supplied with parks, as we have explained before. Only 3/4 per cent of our area is taken up by parks and open air places. This is a ridiculously small and very dangerous percentage.

As for the location of the new park, it will begin at the end of the Thirteenth ward, is flanked by the Twenty-first ward on one side, and by the lower Eighteenth on the other. It practically runs all the way through a workingman's district.

Poor Polish and German workingmen will be the main beneficiaries of the new park.

Even in past years, while the Cement Mill tract was still private property, thousands of proletarians went out there every Sunday and picnicked. And in some cases, they even paid an admission fee for the right to go there.

Nor is it true that the Milwaukee River Park will benefit only the North side, and not the South side. The entire city will get as much benefit from this big and sound lung of the city, as the entire City of Milwaukee is cursed by the stench of the Menominee valley, which may be termed a disease lung.

Moreover, the new park will be used also in winter to a great extent. Even now the little part of the river side which is owned by the city, is covered every day during the skating season by thousands of skaters.

We have never known of any big proposition for the city of Milwaukee in the past which encountered so little opposition from the public at large. The matter was thrashed out in the papers for months and met with general approval.

It was generally conceded that the prices were very reasonable, and that the city—even if it could ever acquire this area in the future at all—could then buy it only at almost prohibitive prices.

The referendum dodge proposed by the opposition in the Common Council in order to kill off the park, was a Jesuitical trick, indeed. The opposition figured that the high taxes this year—for which, by the way, the Social-Democratic administration is not responsible—and the fact that there would be no time to discuss the matter before election, might cause the voters to vote against the park.

These gentlemen of the opposition never believed in the referendum before. No park purchase was ever sent to a referendum.

Moreover, parks are a part of the Social-Democratic program. And the people by their votes last year with an overwhelming majority twice subscribed to that program.

The real cause of the opposition of the minority in the Common Council is twofold.

First, they do not want the Social-Democrats to get the credit of having acquired the finest park in the country for Milwaukee.

Secondly, at least some of the opposition did not want to see such a big deal go through without a cent of graft in it for anybody.

If there had been any graft in it, and particularly graft for them, as was always the custom in public undertakings in the past, certain aldermen would fall all over each other to vote for it.

The cost of the park is insignificant if extended over a period of forty years.

It will not amount to more than 50 cents for the principal per thousand dollars of assessed valuation, and 18 cents per thousand dollars for the interest, which rate will grow smaller as the park is paid off.

Moreover, there is a bill now before the legislature to give the city the

right to buy the land adjacent to the park, to replat it and to sell it. If this becomes a law—the city will get the "unearned increment"—not the real estate sharks. The park then need not cost the city a cent in actual outlay.

But even if this bill should not become a law, it is generally conceded that the mere growth in taxation of the property in the proximity of the park will far more than repay its cost to the city.

It has been stated by the opposition that other cities have big parks because some of the rich men make their cities presents of land. This may be true to some extent.

But it is also true that there is not a city of the size of Milwaukee or near the size of Milwaukee that has not spent double or three times the amount of money for parks which Milwaukee has spent.

Moreover, we ask no charity from our wealthy men.

All that we ask of the esteemed members of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association and their representatives is that they shall pay their rightful amount of taxes. And the city will buy its own parks.

Be this as it may, the City of Milwaukee will have its great park.

And this great park will be a thing of beauty and a joy to Milwaukee forever.

### Comment on Passing Events

By Frederic Heath

The Social-Democratic "party" spars for approval to honest men; not to crooks and gangsters.

In some of the smaller states of Germany there are even kings who are suspected of voting the Social-Democratic ticket.

St. Louis Socialists are using a special paper, called The People's Voice, for house to house distribution in their municipal campaign.

The postal savings banks are pretty sure to be increasingly popular with the people. It could not well be otherwise since we are approaching panic years when a good many of the smaller banks and those given to speculation will be crushed like egg shells.

The government's attempt to require the magazines to pay more postage for their advertising sections has fallen through. It was simply another

case of any way but the right way to end the postal deficit. An effort to preserve the railroad grafts, in fact.

Capitalists and capitalist industries are ruled by the capitalist system. That is why there can be no sentiment in business. The business man who runs his business on sentiment soon faces the bankruptcy court.

Nonpartisanship is the mask with which the Milwaukee grafters expect to cover their faces for another raid on the city's treasury. In proof of this please note that they only ask such an election law for Milwaukee and not for the rest of the state.

Poverty in the midst of plenty sounds like a libel on human intelligence. But the situation under the capitalist system is worse than that, for it is actually the *pleas* that produces the poverty. When our industrial workers produce so much the markets are glutted, work shuts down and they lack the means to pay for a decent living. The

would foresee the results, namely, more victories for the working class—victories won with less hardships.

Then we planned on the easiest method to raise a sufficient sum.

We didn't want to overtax your powers, for that meant self-destruction. We decided upon a loan, a loan of \$100,000. You will say that this is a big sum. But don't forget that it is a big daily that we are going to establish.

The working class has a right to the best and to the greatest, and so we want the best and greatest Social-Democratic daily newspaper. This amount is to be raised without any sacrifice on your part. Other demands of the movement will require that. We went so far even that you should be compensated for the help you give to launch the daily. You will receive four (4) per cent interest on every \$10 you loan to establish it. It is the most we are able to do. If we could do more, we

workers work themselves into poverty. What a sensible system!

This is a good time to read John Kenneth Turner's "Barbarous Mexico." If you are human it will give you a deep resentment against the Diaz regime that go beatings of the Taft army tom tom can stifle. If you read it you will understand the general uprising of the Mexicans as no other reading could. We have it in stock at this office. The price is \$1.50, and it will be sent you by return mail as soon as your order is received.

Some peculiar things are being done in the Wisconsin legislature in a desperate effort to deliver Milwaukee back to capitalism by manipulation of the election law. The legislature recently passed a law, applicable to Milwaukee alone, providing for the elimination of the party names in school and judicial elections, and the election on April 5 will be conducted under the new law. Meantime the old party legislators are rushing through another bill to provide the same thing for general elections, not in the other parts of the state, but in Milwaukee alone. By means of a clause in the bill allowing but two opposing candidates in the election the old party men hope to compel by law what they have not been able to effect otherwise, a fusion of the old parties against the Socialists.

### Edward Holton James

The identity of the Edward James, editor of the Liberator, the Paris publication whose London correspondent, J. Mylins, must now serve a year in prison for alleged slander of King George, seems to be now established. The dispatches now give his full name as Edward Holton James, which beyond question establishes his identity with a former Milwaukee man, who was a member of our party, and who, later on, relocated in a western state, where he practiced law. He is a

would gladly do it.

**I N PAYING FOR THE BOND OR BONDS THAT YOU SUBSCRIBE TO, SATISFY YOURSELF. IF YOU CANNOT PAY FOR A BOND OR BONDS AT ONCE, YOU MAY MAKE PAYMENTS IN INSTALLMENTS OF 25 PER CENT EACH.**

However, remember, comrades, the pressing need for a daily in Milwaukee is now. We depend upon you, for you are the backbone of this great undertaking. The press is already installed. We need funds immediately to pay the balance on this machine. Act now! Don't delay. And remember that while a subscription for these bonds is appreciated, the cash for same is not only welcome, but needed right now. Help now, let's bring the daily closer to us.

I stand for a daily, and will do what I can and subscribe for a number of bonds.

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\$100,000 in Denominations of \$10 Each

I, the undersigned, do hereby agree to and with the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company and with each and all other subscribers, to subscribe and pay for the amount of bonds about to be issued by said Company to the Citizens' Trust Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as trustee, a total of said bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand (\$100,000) dollars; said bonds to be issued in denominations of ten (\$10.00) dollars, interest at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; said bonds to be consecutively numbered and to be paid as follows: One fifth, sixteen years; one-fifth, seventeen years; one-fifth, eighteen years; one-fifth, nineteen years; and one-fifth, twenty years from date of issue of bonds.

Said bonds to be issued and to bear interest from Dec. 1, 1911, and to be secured by a first mortgage on the goods, property and chattels of said company, which are to be particularly described in the mortgage when executed.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this ..... day of A. D. 1911.

Number of Bonds ..... Name ..... (Seal)

Amount of Bonds ..... Address .....

Enclosed find remittance of .....

## A Notorious Court Opinion

### Judge Eschweiler Gives the Grafters of Milwaukee the Best of It

THE MAIN POINTS CONNECTED WITH THE NOW NOTORIOUS ESCHWEILER DECISION ARE AS FOLLOWS:

THE COURT IS OF THE OPINION THAT COMMISSIONER BRIGGS AND THE SUPERINTENDENTS HE APPOINTED HOLD THEIR OFFICES ILLEGALLY.

THE JUDGES' OPINION IS AGAINST UNANIMOUS ACTION OF THE ENTIRE COMMON COUNCIL. THE COUNCIL VOTE ON THE RESOLUTION WAS 34 TO 0.

THE OPINION IS SO EXTREME THAT BY SOME CITIZENS IT IS DESIGNATED "JUDICIAL TREASON AGAINST THE COMMON WELFARE."

Dentist Is Dummy

The action was brought in Judge Eschweiler's court by a dentist, H. R. Johnson. Indications are that Johnson is a "dummy litigant," who is permitting the use of his name for the shielding of three different interests involved.

These three special interests are (1) CONTRACTORS whose profits are likely to be cut out by the present methods of the public works department; (2) MEMBERS OF THE OLD GANG BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS; (3) OLD PARTY POLITICIANS who are

after discrediting the present administration.

No word of announcement has come from Dentist Johnson as to why he started proceedings. He is said to be a close friend of the attorney. But it is noteworthy that the real interests in the case are skulking behind a dummy litigant. The real people back of the proceedings seem to be afraid to show their names and faces in the affair.

Stretching the Law!

In the judge's opinion, "the common council was without power or authority to adopt the resolution because it was not properly referred to an appropriate committee. Any attempted appointment by the mayor is without jurisdiction and void."

Discussing the opinion, Social-Democratic aldermen freely styled it "ridiculous, uncalled-for interference"—"stretching the law to a point where law becomes a farce." "Out in my ward," said a North Side Socialist, "people are laughing at this opinion as one of the most absurd utterances that has come from any court in a long time."

No Appropriation in Resolution

Sections of the act adopted by the common council which are cited by Social-Democrats to show that insofar as "ap-

propriating money, or creating any charge against any funds of the city," is concerned, no such action was taken by the council. These sections state clearly how salaries or wages shall be fixed, and how those who are going to draw salaries and wages shall be appointed. But only by stretching logic to the point where it splits can it be construed that an appropriation of money is made by the resolution.

These are sections adopted into the city charter by the resolution:

"Such commissioners (of public works) shall be appointed by the mayor and confirmed by a majority of the members-elect of the common council." (Section 2.)

"The maximum number of clerks and workmen shall be prescribed by the common council, and the salaries or wages for the same shall be fixed likewise by such common council." (Section 11.)

"The common council shall by ordinance or resolution prescribe the salaries for the deputy commissioners of public works and the superintendents whose offices are created by this act." (Section 18.)

They're After Mullen

The one point struck at hardest in the judge's "opinion" is the street

relative of Henry James, the novelist, now a resident of England, and his morganatic wife and children are living in Canada and that the facts were long known and quite generally admitted. Recently, however, the king caught up an article on the subject in the Liberator as a basis for a suit to clear his name.

The king did not appear in court, but everything was nicely managed and a verdict for libel was secured against the man who wrote the article. That such a manifestly untrue trial could set at rest a story so seemingly well authenticated was hardly to be expected, and it is quite probable that the story has not been downed by the means employed.

If the story is true

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This Full Size 31 piece Dinner Set is made of fine porcelain with gold border and will last forever. Every piece is perfect and is made from our own high grade Art Pottery. Price \$12.00 per place. Send today for sample and we will send you the \$12.00 and it shall be sent promptly. Postally no more value can be placed for this complete set.

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It is widely used as a spread for bread and on griddle cakes and waffles. It is an ideal syrup for candy-making.

The great popularity of Karo Corn Syrup is due to the fact that it tastes good and people who cannot digest other syrups may eat Karo Corn Syrup freely.

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Karo Cook Book—fifty pages, including thirty perfect recipes for home candy-making—Free. Send your name on a post card, today, to Corn Products Refining Company, New York—P. O. Box 161.

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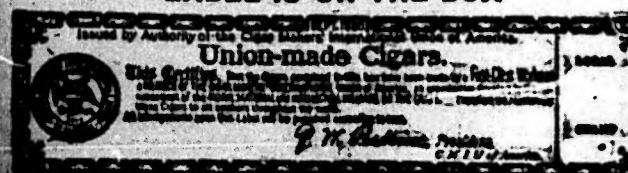


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"THE STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE," by Walter Thomas Mills, has had a larger sale than any other large American Socialist work. In its 640 pages it covers the entire field of the social, political and economic life of the human race in the simplest language and a lucid style that no one who can read the English language can help but comprehend. Mills is essentially the school teacher; he makes everything plain. He is the author of the articles on the British labor movement now running in the Social-Democratic Herald.

If you are interested, in any way, in economic, social or political questions, you can not afford to be without "The Struggle for Existence" in your library.

Price, \$2.50. In clubs of ten, \$15.

Send orders to

The Social-Democratic Herald

528-530 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

## Abraham Lincoln, Poet

By Emanuel Julius

(Written for The Herald.)

We all know Lincoln as an emancipator; as a blunt, simple philosopher and as a whole-hearted, true democrat, but few look on him as a poet. This, no doubt, was because Lincoln wrote in common style but nevertheless, many of Lincoln's thoughts and opinions are expressed in the noblest and most magnificent words imaginable and lend themselves readily to forms of blank verse.

In a splendid article J. R. Perry (No. Amer. Rev.) shows us a new phase of Lincoln—that of a poet. Perry, I would add, does not alter a single word of Lincoln's. He merely changes the form of the lines.

For instance, let me place Lincoln's Gettysburg address before you to deny, if you can, Perry's claim that it is grand, lofty poetry. Says Perry: Casting them into such lines does not of course make them actually more poetical, but it does call attention more forcibly to the fact that they ARE poetical—in form as well as quality.

**The Gettysburg Address**

Four score and seven years ago Our fathers brought forth upon this continent

A new nation conceived in liberty, And dedicated to the proposition That all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, Testing whether that nation, or any nation So conceived and so dedicated Can long endure. We are met

On a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion

of that field as a final resting-place For those who here gave their lives That that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper That we should do this.

But in a larger sense We cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, We cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, Living and dead, who struggled here, Have consecrated far above our power To add or detract. The world will little note Nor long remember what we say here But it can never forget what they did here, It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here To the unfinished work which they who fought here Have thus far so nobly advanced.

It is rather for us to be here dedicated To the great task remaining before us

That from these honored dead we take Increased devotion to that cause for which They gave the last full measure of devotion:

That we here highly resolve that these dead Shall not have died in vain, that this nation,

Under God, shall have a new birth of freedom;

And that the government of the people,

By the people, and for the people, Shall not perish from the earth.

Then again, let us, take Lincoln's letter to Mrs. Bixley:

Dear Madam: I have been shown in the files of the War Department

A statement of the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts

That you are the mother of five sons Who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel

How weak and fruitless must be any words of mine

Which should attempt to beguile you from the grief

Of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain

From tendering to you the consolation that may be found In the ranks of the Republic they died to save.

I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage

The anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only

The cherished memory of the loved and lost,

And the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid

So costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.

Were space to permit, a number more could be added but, candidly speaking, don't you think the above convincing enough?

**Rich and Poor Get "Justice"**

New York: Charles Belling, third vice-president of the Bronx National Bank, got fifteen months in Sing Sing for stealing \$30,000 of the bank's funds.

On the same day, Friday, Emil von Jegeman, a grocer wagon driver, got thirteen months in Elmira for stealing \$50 given him by a customer.

Von Jegeman got the \$50 bill on February 15. Indictment and trial followed promptly, no obstacles being raised in his behalf by any one.

In addition to the prayers of a mother for her boy, who had fallen under sudden temptation, the probation officer said he had looked up Von Jegeman's past and found it good.

## Benn Pitman

Benn Pitman, the brother of Sir Isaac Pitman, has just recently died. The "Phoretic Journal" has the following to say about him:

"Benn Pitman was the most artistic member of his family. In 1873 he became a teacher of decorative art, especially in relation to wood carving, at the Cincinnati School of Design. For nineteen years he devoted himself with great zeal and success to the promotion of American decorative art."

"The home Benn Pitman built himself on Columbia avenue, Broad street, Cincinnati, is the embodiment of his decorative ideals. The walls are of granite, carved in various designs by women and girl students. Within the house from ceiling to floor and from wall to wall are open panels and carvings, while the furniture is of carved wood. Much of this was of his own execution. In metal work, glass, and pottery the home is a treasure-house of American artistic work, and we believe that he has bequeathed it to the town of Cincinnati. He was visited here by his nephews, Messrs. Alfred and Ernest Pitman, in 1894.

"Like his brother Isaac and other members of his family, Benn Pitman was a teetotaler and a vegetarian. His political views were of an advanced type, and of late years he declared himself a Socialist.

"Benn Pitman was a convinced spelling reformer from the earliest years of the movement. One of his latest efforts produced five years ago, was a booklet entitled 'A Plea for Alphabetic Reform,' a dainty example of decorative-work and his own production entirely—literary matter, illustrations, typesetting, and printing."



## "Two To Go"

The last two points in a game of billiards are the most important of all. Many a player plays well right up to the finish and then "falls down."

Keep up your average, both at play and at work—promote your physical well-being by drinking at meal times and at bed time a glass of that good, wholesome beverage

**Pabst Blue Ribbon**  
The Beer of Quality

When you open a bottle of Pabst Blue Ribbon, you will find every drop smooth and refreshing to the palate, and with a flavor more delightful than any you have ever enjoyed.

Pabst Blue Ribbon, wherever you get it, is good all the way through—the best beer in the world. Order a case from

**Pabst Brewing Company**



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## Invest Now in the People's Realty Co.

Although the Social-Democratic Publishing Co., promoted, encouraged and pushed the erection of our new building, Brisbane Hall, the headquarters of the labor movement of Milwaukee, it could not undertake the erection itself. It is kept busy with its own affairs that of publishing and printing. Neither could the Social-Democratic Party, as a party, have undertaken to do the building. It is busy with party activities. The labor unions are in a similar situation. So the People's Realty Company was organized on May 17, 1909. Its capital stock is \$40,000.

### FINE LOCATION

The building is located on the Northeast corner of Chestnut and Sixth Streets. It is fifty feet wide on Chestnut Street and one hundred and fifty-two feet long on Sixth Street. Chestnut Street is one of the main thoroughfares in Milwaukee. It is especially valuable to us, because by means of short cuts afforded by streets running diagonally, tens of thousands of workingmen and women use it daily. It is a sort of working people's runway.

Sixth Street, on the one side, is the longest street in Milwaukee. Direct city cars run on both streets. On Sixth Street the Milwaukee Northern Railway Company also operates the Sheboygan interurban line. This line connects with the Chicago-Milwaukee Electric Line. The latter company now runs forty electric trains a day to Chicago. The Milwaukee Street Car Company contemplated running interurban cars on Chestnut Street to Oconomowoc and Waukesha.

In addition to all this, the site is situated only one block from the proposed Metropolitan Civic Center. This center is to contain all of Milwaukee's public buildings and will occupy a space of about ten city blocks. The moment this idea is carried into effect it will no doubt nearly double the value of our lot at once. Another thing must not be forgotten: the street car center of Milwaukee lies only two or three minutes ride from our corner. It is accessible for ons fare, direct or by transfer, on all street car lines now operating in Milwaukee.

### VALUABLE SITE

All who have any knowledge of real estate in Milwaukee agree that it is one of the most valuable corners in the City. That this is true, is proven by the fact that two weeks after we purchased, an offer to sell it an advance of five hundred dollars over what we paid, was received. Other offers have since been received.

In fact, the lot adjoining ours on the east has only twenty feet frontage, with an old three-story building, for which \$14,000 is asked. We paid \$250 per front foot, this man asks \$700 per front foot. Did we buy cheap? We will let you answer. It is, therefore, safe to make the statement that the real estate worth will double what we paid for it in a few years.

The new building contains four stories and basement, and is built of concrete and brick. It is modern and fire-proof. Building and lot will cost about \$75,000. Considering that the Milwaukee Socialist movement is entirely proletarian in character, and that we have no rich men connected with it, this project is a mighty big one.

### A SAFE INVESTMENT

Money put into this enterprise is absolutely as safe as anything under the capitalist system ever can be. It is positively much safer than any saving bank. It will pay, as near as can be reckoned now, a dividend of about 6 per cent per year. The best that saving banks pay is only 2½ or 3 per cent.

But it is not only a good dividend paying prospect. The income is not only sufficient to pay the 5 per cent interest on the \$35,000, borrowed to help finish the building, 6 per cent dividends on stock, all operating expenses, will also pay for the building in twenty-five or thirty years, and have a surplus besides.

So that you see, at the end of that period you will not only own the lot, but also the building, free from debt. Even though the building will depreciate, this will undoubtedly be more than made up by the rise in the price of the lot. In twenty-five or thirty years, therefore, the stock will probably be worth two or three times what you pay for it now.

### ALWAYS GROWING

Of course, the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company promoted this building, not so much to give anyone a chance to make money, but to provide it and the labor movement with a home. The movement is constantly expanding, the HERALD is growing, and the labor unions are becoming stronger and stronger. Our object, and our only object, was to get our own home.

While the building is only four stories high for the present, the foundations and walls are built strong enough for eight stories. It is also so arranged that a daily paper can be published.

So you see, our chief concern was to procure a home with provisions made for future growth. To investors the project offers not only an excellent 6 per cent prospect, but from all appearances the stock will rise in value. The site is in the down town business district, and its value is constantly going up.

As an investment nothing better could be offered. It is not a "get rich quick" scheme. It is simply a good, sound, safe investment.

With such excellent prospects, investors do not necessarily tie up their money beyond their reach. This stock will soon become so valuable that you can very easily find a purchaser should you suddenly be pinched for money in the future. Not only that, but the Realty Company pledges itself to help you find a purchaser should it become necessary.

Money invested in this enterprise is safe—as safe as any investment can be made under present conditions. Why then should anyone leave money in the banks, drawing only 2½ or 3 per cent interest? Here is your chance to get probably 6 per cent per year. Here is about the way the investment will pay. It is approximately as nearly correct as can be figured out at this time:

### REVISED ESTIMATE OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

Made February 15, 1911.

Capital Stock.....\$40,000.00

Mortgage.....35,000.00

\$75,000.00

### Estimated Income Per Year.

Rentals, \$775.00 per month makes, per year.....\$9,300.00

### Estimated Expenses Per Year.

Taxes.....\$800.00

Repairs.....500.00

Janitor service.....1,000.00

Water.....80.00

Coal.....700.00

Insurance.....115.00

Light.....250.00

Towel service, renovation, window cleaning, etc.....400.00

\$3,865.00

3 1/2 per cent sinking fund on \$35,000.00.....1,167.00

5 per cent interest on \$35,000.00 mortgage, average for 30 years

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without a cent deposit, prepare the  
goods, pack them up, ship them,  
**IT ONLY COSTS** one cent to learn  
our unheard of prices and marvelous  
offer on highest grade 1911 model  
bicycles.

**FACTORY PRICES** *(Do not Ask)*  
or a pair of tires from source of any  
kind. We will send you our catalog  
Catalog and leave our wonderful  
proposition, on first sample bicycle  
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**Disease Breeding Street Cars**

In a recent magazine the story is  
told of how Chicago's health commis-  
sioner forced the street railway to  
ventilate its cars in order to lessen  
the spread of disease. The following  
quotation gives the details:

Dr. Evans first directed his atten-  
tion to the street cars. In his opinion  
human ingenuity has devised, in these  
useful vehicles, the most perfect in-  
struments known for the rapid dis-  
semination of contagious diseases.  
There is perhaps no place where hu-  
man beings are so frequently brought  
into immediate contact with one an-  
other, under conditions so easily facili-  
tating the exchange of disease  
germs. Morning and evening, every  
day, the street cars are packed with  
actively breathing humanity. In  
many cases the passengers have  
reached the cars after an exciting  
chase; they come in puffing, sneezing,  
coughing, and freely perspiring. If  
you should take a "vaporizer," mix  
its contents with pneumococci and  
suberle bacilli, and then saturate your  
own or your neighbor's face, you  
would be doing precisely what thou-  
sands of street railway passengers do  
twice a day. From their mouths and  
nostrils issues a fine spray, each particle  
of moisture perhaps loaded with  
germs. Closely packed together, your  
own nose is about six inches from  
your fellow sufferer's, just where it  
can most conveniently pick up his  
particular disease.

The old rickety, leaky, cold street  
cars were not so insanitary as the  
present more comfortable conveyances.  
Large quantities of air leaked in through  
crevices and badly ad-  
justed windows; whenever the doors  
opened, generous gales blew through.  
But, with the growth of luxury, street  
car patrons have insisted on being  
coddled. Modern humanitarianism  
has taken the motor from his un-  
protected, wind-swept platform and  
incased him in an air-tight vestibule.  
The new pay-as-you-enter cars have  
made ventilation almost impossible.  
No air sweeps through when the door  
is entered, because of the vestibule;  
the windows are so well constructed  
that little air filters in. The only  
provisions for fresh air are the small,  
slit-like windows in the roof of the car.  
And when the cars are packed, every  
passenger has an allotment of four  
hundred cubic feet of outside air an  
hour. Dr. Evans has succeeded in  
crystallizing the reform in a new city  
ordinance which stipulates that twenty-  
eight thousand cubic feet of fresh  
air an hour shall be introduced in all  
cars.

**Escaped Socialists**

Despite the fact that the better  
type of Catholic journals are not in  
accord with the plan, an organization  
of politicians who are using the  
church for political ends, have ar-  
ranged a lecture tour of the cities for  
a David Goldstein, who with his af-  
filiation, was forced out of the Socialist  
movement in Massachusetts some  
years ago, for their obnoxious conduct.

Goldstein brazenly claims that he  
avenged his connection with the  
party because the party refused to  
take stand against immorality and  
attacks on religion, but his own words  
at the time taken in shorthand show  
that this is a mere pretext.

For the benefit of new comers in  
our party the following facts are  
given: In 1902 said Goldstein intro-  
duced at the Massachusetts state con-  
vention an amendment to the state  
constitution to prohibit Socialist  
speakers from attacking religion or  
advocating "free love" and anarchism.  
It was naturally rejected, and there  
was much speculation as to why it  
was proposed, although subsequent  
events cleared this up.

A leading Massachusetts Socialist,  
the Rev. Frederic O. MacCartney, who  
was elected to the legislature from the  
Plymouth Rock district, was the  
principal opponent of the amendment  
on the ground that its adoption would  
be an admission that our speakers  
did talk that way, although they do  
not, and that they are believers in  
"free love" and anarchism. He had  
never heard a Socialist speaker ad-  
vocate such things, he said, and such  
things had nothing to do with our  
doctrines and our movement. And I  
believe, Mr. Chairman, that both sides  
of this controversy have been misrepresented  
by the action of these newspapers.

The newspaper reporters of the  
city of Boston and the state of  
Massachusetts in the great ma-  
jority of instances are among the

best friends that the Socialist  
representatives have had during  
the last four years, but unfortunately  
the sympathy which these reporters have sub rosa for  
many of our actions cannot find  
adequate expression in the press  
of the city of Boston, nor partic-  
ularly can it find expression in  
the headlines of the papers.

We have no official connection  
with any other body or any other  
convention. Through the head-  
lines of the press of Boston the  
Socialist party is placed in a false  
attitude; therefore with your per-  
mission and your kindness I de-  
sire to present to this conven-  
tion, which is the official conven-  
tion of the Socialist party, the  
headlines which appeared in the  
press of Boston relating to what  
took place at our meeting yesterday  
to show you the perversion of  
the real facts:

"Platform Free. Socialist  
Speakers May Talk Religion."

"Socialist War in Convention.  
Reject Constitution Condemning  
Free Love and Anarchy."

Now, the inference, Mr. Chair-  
man, of these headlines is that the  
convention of Socialists place  
themselves on record in favor of  
violence and in favor of free love.  
This convention was not held to  
discuss Universalism, Methodism,  
Catholicism or any other ism.  
The Socialist party is a political  
one. I can definitely say that  
these headlines are a perversion  
of the actions of this convention,  
and I believe, Mr. Chairman, that  
both sides of this controversy  
have been misrepresented by the  
action of these newspapers.

Now, Mr. Chairman, in view of  
this situation and in view of the  
fact that there has been a charge

an indictment against Socialism  
that it stands for certain prin-  
ciples. I therefore beg leave to  
introduce the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Socialist  
party disclaims any attempt to  
regulate the religious or other  
private opinions of its members  
on the ground that the Socialist  
movement is a political move-  
ment, whose aim is to usher in  
by peaceful and constitutional  
methods an equitable economic  
system based upon the collective  
ownership of the means of produc-  
tion and distribution."

Adopted.

Goldstein himself seconded the  
MacCartney resolution, and then he,  
Goldstein, addressed the convention  
in the following words:

I well know that the newspa-  
pers reporting conventions, es-  
pecially Socialist conventions, al-  
ways try to find some sensational  
point in order that they might  
create what they call news and at  
the same time hit a blow to such  
progressive movements as we represent. I know that So-  
cialism stands for a political, for  
an economic, for an industrial en-  
vironment as high as any civic,  
political, or industrial environ-  
ment that ever has been advo-  
cated by man.

The Socialist movement to-  
day stands higher than it ever  
did in all its history, and I be-  
lieve in time to come it will  
stand still higher than it does  
today.

I agree with the resolution pre-  
sented this morning. We have  
no connection with any religious  
views that certain members may  
hold. We are not a religious move-  
ment. We differ a good deal in  
our religious opinions as the mem-  
bers of the Democratic or the  
members of the Republican party do. I am not united with  
you for religious purposes directly; I am united with you because  
I believe in establishing a condition  
of affairs where the industries  
will belong to the people, where  
every man will have free  
and equal opportunity to earn  
his bread and butter, and where  
relationship between man and man,  
between master and servant in  
the economic world will be  
abolished and a condition of af-  
fairs will be established where  
relationship of man and man will  
be accomplished—if useful ex-  
pended for the common good.

What could the people of this  
country have had now, to show for  
this money—had it been used to build  
highways? According to the Massa-  
chusetts experience, \$5,000 completes  
one mile of first-class macadam road  
—eternal as the hills—and destined  
to last like the old Roman roads out  
of Paris or London.

This Roosevelt war waste of money  
then, would have sufficed to build in  
the United States 445,000 miles of  
such road.

But we cannot grasp the meaning  
of these mere figures. Let us trans-  
late them into something tangible,

Build a piece of this road from Chi-  
cago straight south to the Gulf of  
Mexico. Parallel that with another

one of these north and south roads

through San Francisco; parallel it  
with another six miles further east  
and then another and another at the  
same interval until you get to Hum-  
boldt, Nevada. Now, the Pacific coast

settled country is furnished with roads  
exactly as the country east of Den-  
ver is. And now—and not before, the  
Roosevelt-war-waste fund has all  
been spent on roads. That is, the  
people who work in this country  
earned enough money, and turned it  
over to this group of Rooseveltians  
—during his presidency—to build and  
complete the magnificent national sys-  
tem of highways delineated above  
and pay for it all in cash—and Roose-  
velt and the Rooseveltian group in  
the congress—squandered the money  
on drunken sailors and tramp soldiers  
—who enlist because they are too  
lazy to work—that noble array of de-  
fenders of ours whom President Taft  
so aptly described in his Manila  
speech to the Filipinos, as the very  
scum of the American people.

For the maintenance of this scum  
and the building of warships for Car-  
negie's profit—the Rooseveltian group  
spent the money, and the country goes  
without good roads in consequence.

Wise.

That United States Constitution

**Social-Democracy and the In-  
formers of the Plunderbund**

By Horace B. Walmsley

(Written for The Herald)

OME of the instruments of the Plunder-  
bund—ejected by an outraged people from  
the congress—have then done the country some actual  
service by turning informers. Senator Ingalls was the pioneer in this. Many years ago—after the yokels of  
Kansas had kept him twenty years at Washington—supposing he was working for them, and had dropped him, on discovering the truth—he lectured widely, exposing with that especially venomous tongue of his, the wickedness of his former masters.

Ex-Congressman J. Adam Beale of Minnesota, when the people gave him the sack—a few years ago—took the road on the chautauqua circuits and turned state's evidence in the same way. Ex-Congressman Tawney, whom his Minnesota Hodges just found out about, last fall—has now begun to tell all he knows. His story is of especial value, because he was for many years the chairman in congress of the committee on appropriations—being the group whose word is most potent upon the question of how the people's money shall be spent, which comes into the control of the congress.

He is an expert then, with inside knowledge, and here is the awful thing that he has just disclosed in a recent lecture:

During the few years of Roosevelt's presidency, Roosevelt and the  
infamous working majority of the congress, spent out of the earnings  
of the people who work in this country — on WAR and PREPARA-  
TIONS FOR WAR — TWO AND ONE-QUARTER BILLIONS OF DOLLARS. These figures are so  
colossal—that we cannot grasp their meaning as bald figures. Let us translate  
them into something tangible, by considering what this money might  
have accomplished—if usefully expended for the common good.

What could the people of this country have had now, to show for  
this money—had it been used to build highways? According to the Massa-  
chusetts experience, \$5,000 completes  
one mile of first-class macadam road  
—eternal as the hills—and destined  
to last like the old Roman roads out  
of Paris or London.

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with another six miles further east  
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and the building of warships for Car-  
negie's profit—the Rooseveltian group  
spent the money, and the country goes  
without good roads in consequence.

Wise.

That United States Constitution

By Silas Hood

(Written for The Herald)

**CHAPTER V.****Free Speech Suppressed**

ND what was the attitude of the people of  
this period toward this constitution which all of  
our, school and university histories teach us to revere? Did  
they welcome it with expressions of  
joy and regard the delegates as statesmen  
worthy of praise? The conspirators were in possession of the most  
powerful newspapers of that time and  
they loudly championed the cause of  
the Federalists as the advocates of  
the new constitution were called. But  
the people could read and there were  
a few fearless editors who were not  
afraid to tell the truth. One of these  
men was Victor H. Oswald, editor of the  
Independent Gazeteer of Philadelphia. He was arrested and was not  
given the opportunity of a trial by jury. He was convicted

Every Saturday

## SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

Published by the  
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Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

Entered at the Milwaukee Post Office as Second-Class Mailed, August 20, 1901.



THE NEW RURALS

American capital invested in industrial enterprises in Canada is now estimated at about \$125,000,000 and is being rapidly increased. Over \$900,000 is invested in Mexico.

Uruguay, South America, came under the wire just a little behind the United States in electing its first Socialist to congress. Emilio Frangini bears his name. Maybe this victory will precipitate a new "revolution" you can't tell anything about South American sentiment.

## Another Victory!

Following on the heels of the victory in the city of Muscatine, Ia., the other day, when our party elected two aldermen, comes word that in the school board election just held we elected both our nominees to the board, carrying the entire election. The comrades elected are Lee W. Lang and Charles W. Gray, both well and favorably known in party councils.

**Notorious Court Opinion**  
(Continued from last page)

construction department. The "opinion" says in so many words that the mayor did not have "power and authority" to appoint Briggs as commissioner of public works, and, consequently, Briggs' appointment of Mullen to be superintendent of street construction was "void and without jurisdiction."

"Mullen is the little devil they are after," is a comment heard. The operation Mullen has given Commissioner Briggs has been so keen and persistent that the whole vicious, profit-grabbing contract system is tottering in Milwaukee. It is certain that Mullen is one of the most active, well-informed men ever employed to attack the paving problem of any American city. But Judge Eschweiler states that not only is Mullen illegally holding his office because Briggs does not have the power to appoint, but also because Mullen is not a resident of Milwaukee one year when appointed.

## A Muddle of Law

It's a fine muddle—a tangle of legal twiddle-dum and legal twiddle-dum. How will it come out?

The case will get on the Wisconsin supreme court calendar in September. It will be heard, perhaps, in November. By that time the present department of public works will have so absolutely clinched the confidence it has already gained among the people of Milwaukee that another Eschweiler opinion will add fresh forces of intelligent men to the Social-Democratic movement.

When a judge files in the face of pub-

lic opinion and gives a ridiculous opinion that temporarily hampers city efficiency he does a thing that promotes public contempt for courts and private contempt of judges.

## How It All Started

Let us now look at the court's opinion.

Let us now get down to the milk in the cocoanut and see what there is under the husk and shell of this thing.

Last year, April 19, the day the Social-Democratic council took seats and Emil Seidel was inaugurated mayor of Milwaukee, a resolution was passed by the council. By this resolution there was adopted as part of the city charter an act passed by the legislature of Wisconsin. This act changes the controlling power of the department of public works in Milwaukee from a four-man board to a one-man commissioner.

For many years the proposition had been carefully discussed in all its phases. And that it was NOT DANGEROUS is proven by the fact that the Wisconsin legislature would stand for it. It was a move in the direction of centralizing responsibility and promoting efficiency through making the head of the public works department a more adaptable power. That is, one man can act quicker than four men. And for a department such as the public works, which is not a liberative body but AN EXECUTIVE ARM of the body politics, one responsible man is better than a slow-going board composed of four men. These are reasons why the state legislature and the common council co-operated.

## No Dissenting Vote

The resolution abolishing the four-man board and establishing a one-man commissionership for the public works department WAS VOTED FOR BY EVERY MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL. The vote was 32 to 0. There was not one dissenting vote.

Now, comes Judge Eschweiler and against a legislative body representing ALL the people of Milwaukee throws his opinion that what the common council of Milwaukee has done is "without power and authority." This quotation from the judge's opinion:

"All resolutions appropriating money, or creating any charge against any of the funds of said city shall be referred to appropriate committees and shall only be acted on by the common council at a subsequent meeting not held on the same day."

The idea was NOT to put out inefficient officials and to put in efficient ones. Nor was the idea to change men because of their political views or principles or conduct.

The idea was simply that the offices should rotate around so that everybody would get a whack at the public treasury.

Some labor organizations unfortunately still hold that idea. They support the Democratic or Republican party in order that some one or two of their leaders shall get fat jobs.

If only the silk stockings get the soft berths the labor people are sore and so they demand rotation in office

done as our party often does with its

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## A Train Load of Capitalists Put to Rout!

Madison, Wis.: Last Wednesday was an historic day for the Social-Democratic movement in America. It marks the real beginning of the intense class struggle on the political field. Up to the present the class struggle between labor and capital was mainly confined to the industrial field. The other arm, the political arm, if used at all, was used very ineffectively. If the capitalists felt an occasional touch of the workingman's political arm, the touch was slight and could be brushed aside with little difficulty. That time has now passed.

The special train from Milwaukee, which brought here several carloads full of manufacturers to oppose Assemblyman Metcalfe's bill, establishing the eight hour day for women employed in mercantile and manufacturing establishments, is evidence of the fact that the pressure of the political arm is being felt by the capitalists. This is the first time in the history of the Wisconsin legislature that a trainful of capitalists found it necessary to appear in opposition to a bill, and a Socialist bill at that. Formerly one or two prominent capitalists and a few sly lobbyists were sufficient.

The times have changed.

## Caved, and Asked for Compromise

With fourteen workingmen's representatives and a like number of bona fide farmers' union representatives, as well as numerous progressive Republicans the capitalists' influential words are no longer taken for granted. He must demonstrate by facts that what he is opposed to is a bad law.

The hearing on the bill lasted for an entire day, and before the end of the session the capitalists begged to be permitted to compromise on the bill. To this the Social-Democrats consented, and a committee is now working on a compromise measure.

During the course of discussion some interesting and delicate questions were asked the capitalists. For instance, one of the dry goods merchants made the argument that the girls working in his store were only too glad to work overtime. Comrade Vint instantly quieted the gentleman by inquiring of him whether or not it was a fact that the reason his girls were anxious to work overtime was because he did not pay them a living wage for the work they did during regular hours. To this the prominent dry goods merchant made no reply.

## Berger Shows the Facts

In the afternoon Victor L. Berger took occasion to remind the boisterous special train delegation that they

were sent here at the expense of the sweat and blood of those who were toiling in their factories. He further told them that if our men had leisure time and could afford it we could fill several special trains, and that they were aware of this fact by the vote cast for the party in Milwaukee.

He then gave the capitalists a little further talk in which he reminded them of the bloody French revolution. To this Comrade Berger said the United States and Wisconsin Socialists were opposed. We stand for gradual progress, for evolution, and not revolution. On the other hand, it is they, the capitalists, by coming out here and opposing these measures who were revolutionaries; and that if a revolution were to ensue they would be the ones responsible for it. Comrade Berger also reminded them that there was another way of securing better conditions for the workingmen, and that was through the strike and the boycott. This method is a harsh one, and the workingmen would prefer not to use it if they could avoid doing so. For that reason they have turned to the political field, where they can secure their demands more peacefully. However, if the capitalists insist in opposing insensibly every reasonable measure or demand of the workingmen in the legislature they would force them to continue the boycott.

**Asked Embarrassing Questions**  
Much credit is due to Assemblyman Metcalfe (S.-D.), the father of the bill, in making the capitalists come to time. Metcalfe did not make a long and eloquent speech. He could not do it if he would. He does possess the ability of making his opponents speak damagingly to themselves, and favorably for his cause by putting to them pertinent and clear cut' questions.

By this interrogative method Comrade Metcalfe's time and again forced the manufacturers to admit that they themselves believed that the hours and the conditions of their woman workers were detrimental to the health of those women.

This interrogative method when used properly, as it was used by our comrade, is a very effective means of securing valuable information.

## Home Rule Discussed

The home rule bills were up for discussion again this week. As was to be expected, the merchants and manufacturers, in the person of Judge Carpenter and Mr. Van Scoy of the Harvester trust, appeared against the bill. They repeated their stock arguments that the people of Milwaukee were not to be trusted to govern themselves, and incidentally

in order to give labor leaders a chance for graft.

To our amazement, this old political slogan was revived recently by The Appeal to Reason. It is now seriously proposed by referendum that this plan should be adopted by the Socialists of America in conducting their party affairs.

The idea was that we should change our officials not on the ground of inefficiency or incapacity or bad character, but simply in order that the offices should rotate around.

Now, it is obvious to most persons that no organization can succeed which constantly changes its plans, programs, methods and servants.

Frequent changes in the plans and personnel of any organization demand readjustment and occasion loss of time and ineffective action.

No man desires to change his assistants if he can help it. No man in his private affairs would think of changing the servants that were conducting his business as frequently as possible.

He strives to find trustworthy men, competent to do their work, and he then gives them as free a hand as possible.

Suppose J. A. Wayland had not been in charge of the Appeal to Reason day after day, week after week, and year after year, would the Appeal today have a quarter of a million circulation?

Suppose the Appeal to Reason had done as our party often does with its

affairs, change the whole working force every few months?

Suppose Wayland had practiced the principle of rotation in office in conducting the Appeal?

He would have had to say at the end of a few months that "although Fred. Warren is far and away the ablest circulation man I have ever had I must rotate the jobs and make some one else my circulation manager."

And why didn't he do this? If this is a good principle for party affairs, why is it not a good principle for one's own business?

If this will make the party succeed, why should it not make the Appeal succeed?

Does Wayland believe that the Appeal might now have had a million circulation if its owner had changed every few months, its managers have been displaced every few months and its whole staff of workers rotated every few months?

Now, this is a serious question: It involves a principle of vital importance to the American movement.

The party must act as any one of us would act in forwarding anything that we consider of value.

It must change its servants with the greatest possible care.

It must keep an ever watchful eye over the actions of those servants.

It must endeavor to get men of the best character, ability and methods to carry on its work. It must then

hold those men strictly responsible for every act.

If they don't do what the party wants done or do it badly those servants should be removed. There ought to be changes, but not changed merely for the sake of changes, nor rotation in office merely for the sake of the party work.

If rotation in office is not a good enough plan for the Appeal to Reason or for J. Pierpont Morgan or for John Rockefeller, it is not a good enough plan for conducting the American government or the Socialist party.

We must change our government when it doesn't represent our view.

We must change our party servants when they do not represent our view.

Let us not make the mistake of believing that the organization of a great party is a minor matter.

As big as the Appeal to Reason is the American Socialist party is even bigger.

As important as the Appeal to Reason is, the American Socialist party is even more important.

As precious as the Appeal to Reason is to any Socialist, the American Socialist party is even more precious to all of us who are Socialists.

There is one man in the party who is our ablest agitator. Shall we change him on the rotation in office basis in order to let some one else do that work?

There are men in our party who are able executives. If they are not now our servants let's get them into our service as soon as possible and then drop this foolish talk of changing them for less efficient men merely for the sake of rotation in office.

Let us have done with this worn out slogan that has been used in the past to our ruin. We want democracy, not mobocracy; we want vigilance, not disorder. We want efficiency, not a training school. Of course, if our object is to distribute equitably spoils, graft, jobs, that is another question.

**MUST CONQUER THE POLITICAL POWER.**

The private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation is the rock upon which class rule is built; political government is its indispensable instrument; the capitalist class must be freed from exploitation without overthrowing the political power and substituting collective ownership of the land and the means of production for private ownership.

The basis for such transformation is rapidly developing within the very bosom of present capitalist society. The factory system, with its immense machinery and minute division of labor, creates the very conditions of individual production in manufacturing, agriculture and commerce which are favorable for collective ownership.

The social struggle of the working class is the basis for the transformation.

The working class is the basic factor in the social struggle. The working class is the basic factor in the social struggle. The working class is the basic factor in the social struggle.

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**S.-D. P.**  
Military Band  
and Orchestra

WM. KOCH  
Conductor and Manager  
Office 701 Sherman Street  
Milwaukee, Wis.  
Society, First Class, and Up-to-date Music.

### SUMMONS

STATE OF WISCONSIN—CIRCUIT COURT  
Milwaukee County,

Maria Luttrell, Plaintiff, vs. William Luttrell,  
Defendant.

The State of Wisconsin, to the said defendant:

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

WIDMER & KENNING  
Plaintiff's Attorneys,  
P. O. Address, Room 8, Metropolitan Block,  
Milwaukee, Milwaukee Co., Wisconsin.

To the summons and complaint in the above entitled action are on file in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Milwaukee County.

WIDMER & KENNING  
Plaintiff's Attorneys,

STATE OF WISCONSIN, IN CIRCUIT COURT, MILWAUKEE COUNTY.

Lillian E. Phillips, Plaintiff, vs. Alvin R. Phillips, Defendant. Summons.

The State of Wisconsin, to the said Defendant:

You are hereby summoned to appear within twenty days after service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and defend the above entitled action in the court aforesaid; and in case of your failure so to do judgment will be rendered against you according to the demand of the complaint, of which a copy is herewith served upon you.

JOHN G. KELZER, Plaintiff's Attorney,  
P. O. Address, No. 100, Caswell Block,  
Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.

P. S.—The complaint in said action is now on file with the Clerk of said Court.

## The High Cost of Living and Its Causes

(Written for The Herald.)

HERE appeared some time ago in the Independent Magazine an article by Prof. Giddings of Columbia, upon "The Cost of Living." He referred to the classical economists in the sense that though their teachings may in the present day be discredited, in his opinion they are nevertheless true. He quotes the famous Malthusian theory, which though well known, bears repetition here.

First. Population increases faster than the means of subsistence.

Second. Population increases in geometrical ratio, doubling every twenty-five years; subsistence increases in arithmetical ratio.

Prof. Giddings says that the scoffing of modern economists notwithstanding this is true.

Prof. Giddings failed to see the whole truth of the matter though, to the effect that while approximately at least there is such a state of things, a state of fluxion in population in some countries, a state of absolute decrease in others, as in France, in answer to economic pressure, it is not as Mr. Malthus said because food production does not increase proportionately but because food products are artificially withheld from the people, as signified by our pools, corners and trusts. Prof. Giddings cannot deny that pigs and potatoes actually can be produced as rapidly as human beings.

In regard to Mr. Ricardo, another authority quoted, it can be said that he was only partly right in saying that marginal productivity determines prices. Marginal productivity is only one of the factors; profit is the other and often the more powerful one. Marginal production is in many instances intentionally lessened and scarcity of product produced frequently by storing it in order to produce greater profit through higher prices, as is well known. Price is a matter of juggling on our money markets by non-producers. Products

## What the Street Railway Means to the People

What would Milwaukee be like if it had no street cars?

Without street railway service there could be no single community as large as this city with its immense stores, factories and other centralized industries employing many thousands of workers.

If there were no street railway to furnish rapid transportation between distant points, the hundreds of thousands of persons who make up the population of Milwaukee would be scattered among many small settlements, each of which would have only a few hundred inhabitants.

None of these settlements, by itself, could have the complete system of public schools, the beautiful parks and paved streets, the water and sewer systems, the costly churches and office buildings nor the handsome theaters, restaurants and hotels, all of which help to make Milwaukee a metropolitan city, a profitable field for business and a most desirable place in which to live and work.

The people of these small settlements would have only the most limited chances for business success. Their opportunities for education, intellectual improvement and enjoyment would be very few.

A street railway supplies a most important part of the energy that makes city life. It is a necessary part of the immense machine that is called the City, and all of the other parts

depend upon it. No other industry that is conducted with private capital is so close to the People or means so much to all the People.

Most of the citizens of Milwaukee come in contact with the street railway every day, many of them several times each day.

**THE MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY**, in 1910, carried on its cars 88,073,337 revenue passengers. This is an average of 236 trips annually on the street railway for every inhabitant of the city.

Deducting from the total population figures the young children for whom no fares are paid and the very old persons and invalids who do not ride at all, the average for the paying patrons of the railway would be much larger.

The citizen who uses the street railway expects to be able to get a car promptly when he wants to ride. Then he expects to be carried speedily, safely and comfortably to his destination. He wants to go by the most direct route and if he can do so he wants to avoid changing cars.

These are the things that the street railway company must take into consideration in its service of the riding public. It is right that they should be taken into consideration so far as this is practicable.

## The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company

### Vote for True Representatives of the People for the School Board

## Hulda D. J. Patterson, Jacob H. Rubin, Fred. William Becker, T. Bruno Schreiter.

### The Social-Democrats are the Best Friends of the Public Schools

#### Milwaukee Co. Campaign Fund

Amount previously acknowledged	\$6,057.39
Twelfth Ward branch, literature account	7.00
Albert Marx	24.56
Par capita tax, tenth, per capita tax	1.00
South Side branch, per capita tax	.18
Mrs. George J. Indra	.25
A reader from Illinois	.25
Brockhausen cigar shop	.25
Ninth Ward branch, paid for Voice of the People	12.25
Eighteenth Ward branch, paid for Voice of the People	.50
Total	5506.10
	44,120.73

#### Promotion Committee Receipts

Previously reported	\$574.19
L. Thawald	.35
M. N.	.50
Albert Schlatter	.50
Total	5805.65

#### Emil E. Potratz Gents' Furnishings Clothing and Tailoring

1000 Teutonia Ave. Phone Connection

#### EMIL BACHMANN JEWELER AND OPTICIAN

811 THIRD ST.  
Near North Avenue

Eyes Tested by a Graduate Optician

#### Hats and Furnishings AT POPULAR PRICES Schleiger-Schulz Co.

1301 Vliet Street

#### J. W. NIEMANN FUNERAL DIRECTOR

Telephone South 210  
1872 Kinnickinnic Avenue

## SAM R. MILLER'S LIVERY

Open Day and Night  
Telephone Main: 2728  
539 Market St.

Our Carriages are all New and are  
Heated in Cold Weather  
None but Union Drivers  
are Employed

BEST CARRIAGES for  
Funerals  
or Weddings \$3.00

## Milwaukee National Bank OF WISCONSIN

86 Michigan St., corner East Water

CAPITAL, \$450,000.00  
Surplus and Profits, \$150,000.00

### SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

#### DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

J. F. Wm. Inbusch, Chairman  
Ferd. Maesche of A. Maesche & Son  
Carl Pfeiffer of Maesche Toy Co.  
Geo. W. Struckey, President  
L. M. Alexander, Vice-President  
Wm. F. Miller, Cashier  
Joe V. Struckey, Asst. Cashier

#### KAUFMANN BROS.

General Directors STATE OWNERS

CHAPEL STABLE

828-830 Center St. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Phone West 24

403-405 Center St.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

UNION MADE

The Gerhard Suspender

Every Pair Guaranteed

for 1 Year. Best Work-

man's Suspender Made. Ask Your Dealer

for Gerhard Suspender

897 Third St.

ONCE SHIPPED NO DAY

CUTS FAIRBANKS-FREY ENGRAVING CO.

IN GRANITE, 144 CEDAR, PINE, SPRUCE, TEAK

WE HAVE THE LARGEST

UNIVERSITY SERVICE

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CUTS FAIRBANKS-FREY ENGRAVING CO.



Safe  
Business  
Methods

Have Their Origin in a Bank Account.

Of all the successful business men you ever knew, 999 out of 1,000 placed their money in a bank each day and paid their accounts by check. In this way the bank does your bookkeeping and each check is a receipt.

You are invited to open an account with us.

**Marshall & Ilsley Bank**  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.  
THE OLDEST BANK IN THE NORTHEAST

**Save 17c  
per Day**  
and buy the  
most perfect  
typewriter made.

The most durably constructed, produces the best work, easiest to operate.

Nearly one half million Oliers in use all giving satisfaction. A small payment down, then \$5.00 per month will enable you to own one of these machines, send for catalogue.

**Wm. C. Kreul Co.**  
432-4-6 Broadway

**New Spring Styles**  
in

**FOOTWEAR**  
at

**Lamers Bros.**  
SHOES

354 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

**Welcome  
to the Daily**

A genuine Socialist will do his share in establishing a Socialist Daily Newspaper in Milwaukee and State.

Do your part and subscribe, for bonds on the blank on another page. It is the least you can do.

Get your order in early for a bundle of the ON-TO-WASHINGTON edition. See announcement on page four.

## That Queer Heller Proceeding

(Continued from 7th page.)

the time that Heller was arraigned before Judge Neelen he was only charged with the embasement of about \$5,000. There was no one present at that time to represent the district attorney's office. I was here alone for the prosecution. The district attorney was notified in time that Heller would be up, but no one came to represent that office. (By the way, C. A. A. McGee, Heller's present attorney, was at that time district attorney, and should have been present to fix bail and prosecute.)

"Of course, the court had to accept only the allegations made in the complaint. And to be on the safe side Judge Neelen finally fixed the bail at \$10,000, which was double the amount alleged in the complaint," said Mr. Bennett.

Finally it was suggested by McGee that Judge Blenski call in another judge of the civil court. A deputy sheriff was asked to telephone to the chief justice and ask for a judge. Cochems and Heller retired to the consultation room and McGee left the court room. Meanwhile the court called the case of Dr. Frank X. Schaefer, and the proceedings were well under way when a telephone message was received that Chief Justice Donnelly had no judge whom he could send.

At about the same time McGee came rushing into the court room accompanied by Clerk of the Municipal Court John Woller. Cochems came rushing out of the consultation room and both McGee and Cochems tried to speak at the same time, breaking in on the case on trial. "Why not adjourn the case and let John Woller, the clerk, fix bail," suggested Mr. McGee.

"But the court can't do that," insisted District Attorney Zabel. "Who ever heard of a court adjourning a case after the prisoner had been arraigned so that the clerk could fix bail?" The defendant is now in the custody of this court and he will remain so until delivered to the sheriff.

"Well, I don't know what to do," said Judge Blenski. "I will admit that \$100,000 is a little too much."

"Ridiculous! Exorbitant!" shouted McGee and Cochems in unison.

"I think it is a fair bail," replied Zabel, "considering the enormous amount demanded by Heller. I don't care what the court fixes bail at. Make the bail any amount you wish and I shall not raise a dissenting voice."

Seeing that the district attorney could not be moved, Messrs. Cochems and McGee again retired into the consultation room with Heller and his friends.

When Mr. Bennett was again appealed to he finally agreed that \$25,000 would be sufficient bail, and the bond was signed by Fred Pawinski, John Welch, Frank Nieszworski and Pelagia Heller, mother of the defendant, and the case was adjourned until March 17.

This will give the readers of the Herald some idea of how things go in the land of cheap politicians and shyster lawyers.

Charles A. A. McGee was the district attorney in office at the time that Frank J. Heller was arraigned before Judge Neelen, which was about the month of November, 1910. Why did McGee fail to have some one present at that time to represent the state when he knew that Heller's case was coming up? This is probably the reason: McGee was at that time Heller's attorney, and it would not have been fair. On the day Heller was arraigned before Judge Neelen McGee was informed

The recent improvements made at the coroner's office have made it one of the cleanest and neatest looking places of all Milwaukee public offices. The institution now has a pleasant appearance and any stranger going into the place would not for a moment imagine that it is what is known as the Morgue. The coroner's private office, especially, is tastefully decorated and has that home atmosphere which now makes it a pleasure for any one to visit. Those who have any matter to take up with the coroner, when they pay him a visit will be ushered into a room that they would find hard to beat in the best homes anywhere in the country. The whole interior of the building has been repainted and is now resplendent in its new coat of paint and varnish. Even the assistants have caught the fever, and many morning will be seen with mop and brush cleaning and polishing the interior of the building. In the matter of dress they are also very careful, every morning seeing them with a starched shirt and clean collar. The work done at this office is handled in a careful and systematic manner, and all cases that are brought to the attention of the coroner are investigated thoroughly.

The Brewery Workers' unions of this city request all members of organized labor and their friends to be alert and remain on the lookout for the product of the Grand Rapids Brewing company, and the Weber Brewing company of Waukesha, as both these firms are enemies of organized labor.

Every Socialist local and every Socialist literature distributor should order a bundle of the ON-TO-WASHINGTON EDITION. See page four for particulars.

That promise of lower rates for coal next month sent on from the East by the coal czars would sound better if the lesser rate was granted for the present month while the coal trust's victims are using coal.

The perfumed tax dodgers of Milwaukee are looking for monkeys to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for them. DON'T BE A MONKEY.

# LIST OF CANDIDATES.

COUNTY OF MILWAUKEE,  
CITY OF MILWAUKEE,

OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK,  
MILWAUKEE, MARCH 15, 1911.

I, Carl D. Thompson, City Clerk of Milwaukee, do hereby certify that the following is a list of the names of all persons for whom nomination papers have been filed in the office of the City Clerk, of said City and County of Milwaukee and who are to be entitled to be voted for at the primary election to be held in the City of Milwaukee on the 21st day of March, 1911.

## For Five Members of The Board of School Directors

For the Full Term of Six Years.

NAME.	ADDRESS.
JAMES H. DERSE.....	66 Thirty-first.
HARRY S. MORRISON.....	1180 Richards Street.
MAX R. SCHADE.....	1114 Island Avenue.
HUDLA D. J. PATTERSON.....	553½ Twenty-second Avenue.
JACOB H. RUBIN.....	118 Twenty-second Street.
DR. HENRY L. BANZHAF.....	876 Hackett Avenue.
FRED W. BECKER.....	877 Tenth Street.
ARTHUR H. CROSSMAN.....	764 Thirty-third Street.
JOHN F. FILUT.....	794 Second Avenue.
DAN B. STARKEY.....	372 Beulah Avenue.
MRS. KATE RIDSDALE.....	218 Biddle Street.
HERBERT N. LAFLIN.....	3429 Sycamore Street.
T. BRUNO SCHREITER.....	2728 North Avenue.
MAX PERELES.....	639 Hackett Avenue.
THEO. C. NEITZKE.....	827 Mineral Street.
THEO. P. ESSER.....	889 Cambridge Avenue.
C. W. MOTTE.....	117 Sixteenth Street.
FRANK O. PHELPS.....	913 Summit Avenue.
DUANE MOWRY .....	387 Eighteenth Street.
ALBERT T. JENKINS.....	346 Hanover Street.
CHARLES J. COFFEY.....	696 Thirty-sixth Street.
MRS. S. M. CANTROWITZ.....	591 Stowell Avenue.
JOSEPH E. WILDISH.....	2433 Prairie Street.

## For Member of the Board of School Directors

For the Unexpired Term of Frederic Heath, to-wit: From the First Tuesday in July, 1911, Until the First Tuesday in July, 1915.

NAME.	ADDRESS.
MRS. FRANK MACKUT.....	285 Highland Place.
EMMET L. RICHARDSON.....	453 Wyoming Place.

## For Member of The Board of School Directors

For the Unexpired Term of J. M. J. Keogh, to-wit: From the First Tuesday in July, 1911, Until the First Tuesday in July, 1915.

NAME.	ADDRESS.
SAMUEL A. CONNELL.....	1504 Cedar Street.
WILLIAM F. WILLIS.....	957 Forest Home Avenue.

The said primary will be held at the regular polling places in each precinct and the polls will be open from 6:00 o'clock in the morning, until 8:00 o'clock in the evening. The location of the polling booths being as follows:

**FIRST WARD.**  
First Precinct—On Broadway about 130 feet south of northeast corner of North Water street and Broadway.

Second Precinct—On the south side of Lyon street, immediately east of Van Buren street.

Third Precinct—On the south side of Lyon street, 80 feet east of Marshall street.

Fourth Precinct—On the west side of Warren avenue, immediately north of Albion street.

**SECOND WARD.**  
First Precinct—On the west side of Fifth street, 30 feet south of Poplar street.

Second Precinct—On the southwest corner of Fourth and Prairie streets.

Third Precinct—On the southeast corner of Seventh and State streets.

Fourth Precinct—On the west side of Tenth street, 50 feet south of Winnebago street.

Fifth Precinct—On the northwest corner of Tenth and State streets.

**THIRD WARD.**  
First Precinct—On the southwest corner of Huron and Jefferson streets (Huron street side).

Second Precinct—On the northeast corner of Jefferson and Buffalo streets.

Third Precinct—On the southwest corner of Huron and Van Buren streets (Huron street side).

**FOURTH WARD.**  
First Precinct—On the northwest corner of Nineteenth and Cherry streets.

Second Precinct—On the northeast corner of Jefferson and Buffalo streets.

Third Precinct—On the southwest corner of Huron and Van Buren streets (Huron street side).

**FIFTH WARD.**  
First Precinct—On the northwest corner of Clinton and Oregon streets.

Second Precinct—On the south side of Florida street at a point immediately east of the alley between Grove and Greenbush streets.

Third Precinct—On the northwest corner of Mineral and Hanover streets.

**SIXTH WARD.**  
First Precinct—On the southwest corner of Mahnawauk and Cooper streets.

Second Precinct—On the southeast corner of Hanover and Scott streets.

**SIXTH WARD.**  
First Precinct—On the east side of Fifth street, 150 feet north of Cherry street.

Second Precinct—On the east side of Fifth street, northeast corner of Reservoir avenue.

**ELEVENTH WARD.**  
First Precinct—On the west side of Lloyd street, midway between Fourth and Fifth streets.

Second Precinct—On the east side of Fifth avenue, between Linnell and Mitchell streets.

Third Precinct—On the west side of Sherman street, west of ally, between First and Second streets.

**FOURTEENTH WARD.**  
First Precinct—On the east side of Third avenue, 100 feet south of Rogers street.

Second Precinct—On the north side of Rogers street, 100 feet west of Sixth avenue.

Third Precinct—On the west side of Tenth avenue, 100 feet north of Beecher street.

Fourth Precinct—On the west side of Twelfth avenue, 100 feet south of Beecher street.

Fifth Precinct—On the east side of American avenue, 50 feet from northwest side of Windlake avenue.

Sixth Precinct—On the east side of Fourth avenue, 100 feet north of Clarence street.

Seventh Precinct—On the west side of Seventh avenue, 80 feet north of Lincoln avenue.

**FIFTEENTH WARD.**  
First Precinct—On the west side of Fifteenth street, 100 feet north of the north line of State street.

Second Precinct—On the southeast corner of Sixteenth street and Mitchell street.

Third Precinct—On the west side of Sixteenth street, between Sherman and Sherman streets.

Fourth Precinct—On the east side of Twenty-sixth avenue, about 20 feet south of National avenue.

Fifth Precinct—On the east side of Thirty-first avenue, about 300 feet south of National avenue.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 15th day of March, A. D. 1911.

GARL D. THOMPSON,  
[Seal] City Clerk.

Third Precinct—On the southeast corner of Twenty-third street and Cold Spring avenue (Cold Spring avenue side).

Fourth Precinct—On the west side of Eighteenth street, 100 feet north of the north line of State street.

Fifth Precinct—On the east side of Twenty-third street, 200 feet north of the north line of State street.

Sixth Precinct—On the northwest corner of Chestnut and Twenty-ninth streets (Chestnut street side).

Seventh Precinct—On the southeast corner of the limits of Chestnut and Thirty-fifth street (Chestnut street side).

**SIXTEENTH WARD.**

First Precinct—On the west side of Fifteenth street, 100 feet south of Grand avenue.

Second Precinct—On the east side of Twentieth street, 100 feet south of Grand avenue.

Third Precinct—On the northwest corner of Twenty-seventh street and Grand avenue.

Fourth Precinct—On the northeast corner of Twenty-third street and Mount Vernon avenue.

Fifth Precinct—On the east side of Thirty-second street, 100 feet south of Sycamore street.

**SEVENTEENTH WARD.**



When you want a safe investment, inquire at Window No. 1 of this Bank concerning our Certificate of Deposit.

The First National Bank of Milwaukee

## Luedke's New Spring Oxfords



**Luedke, The Shoeman**  
Open Evenings 413-415 National Ave.

Closed Sundays

That "indescribable something called style" is impressed upon all the Luedke Shoes. They have that exclusiveness in style, superb shoe-making and perfect fitting qualities, that just seem to belong to Luedke's Shoes.

**Free Lecture**  
Francis H. McLellan, of the Russell Sage Foundation, will lecture on "The Organization of Social Forces" in the council chamber, city hall, 8 p. m., March 23. His afternoon lecture, 4 p. m., will be "Dependency: Causes and Treatment."

Anna Garlin Spencer will speak on "The Organization of Social Forces Through Social Education" 8 p. m., March 24.

These are free public lectures, under the direction of the state university.

**Van's Bakery Now Union**  
The Baker's union announces that the bakery known as Van's Bakery & Confectionery store has been unionized this past week. It is located at 463 Twelfth street, and union men and sympathizers will please take due notice and extend their custom where possible.

### Flag at Half Mast

The city hall flag was at half mast March 16 in memory of the death of Fireman Clark. He lost his life the day before in the Hiltz Lumber company fire.

The action of Mayor Scidel in ordering the flag at half mast for a fireman of the rank and file of the service is said to establish a new precedent.

### The Water Froze!

The water froze in the street sprinklers March 16 so that the street department was unable to carry out its effort to check the dust evil for that day.

### Dynamite!

Dynamite exploded at the Milwaukee-Western Fuel company's yards Thursday night. The first trick of the press was to ask, "Did union men do it?"

The agent of the Grand Rapids Brewing company, as also the Weber Brewing company of Waukesha, employ non-union men at meager wages and long working hours.

Get your order in early for a bundle of the ON-TO-WASHINGTON edition. See announcement on page four.

### AT THE THEATERS

#### DAVIDSON—"The Lily"

#### "The Old Town"

An interesting attraction is scheduled for the first half of next week at the Davidson theater, in "The Lily," a play by David Belasco, which tells the story of a young Frenchwoman who gives up all thoughts of love and marriage to satisfy the demand of her father that she take charge of his household at the death of her mother. The play has become recognized as one of the most beautifully staged plays of the present day. For the last half of the week, beginning Thursday night, the attraction will be the wonderful musical play, "The Old Town." This is the same production that delighted New York nearly all of last season and which is said to be one of the best things George Ade has written. This engagement will include the usual Saturday matinee.

#### BIJOU—"A Minister's Sweetheart"

An ellipse of all things theatrical is promised with the appearance in this city of a "A Minister's Sweetheart," realistic melodrama of New England village life, which tells the story of a minister's love for the young and beautiful school teacher whose past is shadowed in mystery. The beauty of the play lies in its simplicity. All the scenes are laid in the same vicinity. The play will be seen at the Bijou for an engagement of a week, beginning tomorrow afternoon.

#### EMPEROR—Vaudeville

Gennaro, "the eccentric," and his Venetian Gondolier band, composed of twenty symphony musicians, heads the bill which opens at the Emperor with the Sunday matinee. The ball

## Ringing Resolutions on Unemployment Passed by the Trades Council

WHEREAS, Pursuant to a suggestion of a mass meeting held for the benefit of the unemployed by the citizens of Milwaukee, on the eleventh day of March, 1911, the Federated Trades council, being the central body of organized labor of Milwaukee, appointed a committee of three to report ways and means to this adjourned meeting of said body. The Federated Trades council begs leave to submit the following:

WHEREAS, (a) It is a fact that there is a large number of unemployed workmen in the city of Milwaukee at the present time, although said number has been largely exaggerated for political reasons, directed against the present administration; and

(b) That the present state of unemployed is but a repetition of like events heretofore had at various times in Milwaukee, and elsewhere; and

(c) Every city in the United States is now likewise suffering from the unemployed problem; and

(d) The immediate reason for said unemployed, aside from the great economic question, is that the great interests being opposed to legislation against them, both national and state, and to the rulings of various commissions, have caused all improvements and construction of railroads and other lines of employment to cease, thereby producing idleness in various mills and factories throughout the country and directly throwing hundreds of thousands of men out of work; and

(e) That this is the usual means by which the interests endeavor to keep themselves in power; that is, to starve the people into submission; and

(f) That the people in spite of these periodical depressions and in the face of hunger, have been fighting the interests until it is but a short distance to the people's control of the government and over the interests, but in the meanwhile the hungry, the sick and the helpless must be taken care of, if for no other reason, for humanity's sake; and

(g) That organized labor, through its various bodies, is able to take care of its own unemployed, but is willing at this time to lend assistance and aid in the helping of the unorganized unemployed; and

(h) That if the city of Milwaukee were permitted to do its own street work without intervention of contractors or middle men, work could be started to put at least 1,000 men to work; and

(i) That it requires a three-fourths vote in the city council to bring that about; and

(j) That it is a known fact that the greater majority of the unemployed consists of men; therefore

**RESOLVED**, That organized labor of Milwaukee calls upon all employers, merchants and citizens capable of rendering relief to contribute financial aid to the unorganized unemployed, to save them and their families from dire want and starvation, and to that end we recommend that a committee be appointed for the raising of such funds.

We call upon the aldermen not members of this administration and who have been loudest in the cries for the unemployed, to lay aside their political aims and for humanity's sake to vote for the street paving to be done by the city so that these men may be put to work, or otherwise suffer the guilt of their conscience in having one thousand families without work or employment.

We call upon the manufacturers and the storekeepers to lay off girls and minors and put in their places men—married men and heads of families so that the families may be taken care of.

**RESOLVED FURTHER**, That we most emphatically condemn the so-called blackhand methods used by disgruntled politicians and vested interests who are endeavoring to discredit the best administration Milwaukee has ever had by subduing the press and the hired grafters in a systematized knocking of the administration. We call attention to the fact that every such "knock" is a "boost" and that the administration, clean, honest and economical is leading Milwaukee out of its bankrupt state, in which it was left by its varied predecessors who are now hired in this knocking business against it, and that if permitted to continue in its administration of the city, will eventually solve forever the problem of the unemployed; that the fact of the unemployed rests upon the shoulders and conscience of the vested interests of this country.

**RESOLVED FURTHER**, That we censure every newspaper in the city of Milwaukee which has endeavored to keep the truth and the facts from the people, but for political preference has endeavored to drag Milwaukee into the mire.

**RESOLVED FURTHER**, That we express our fullest confidence in the present administration and in its officials, and our message to the people of Milwaukee is to stand by the administration. Rome was not built in a day; it will take several years to unburden Milwaukee of its ignominious past, but Milwaukee shall yet be the bright spot without a darkened reminder of its past. **CITIZENS OF MILWAUKEE, UNITE!** You have nothing to lose but the sad memories of the past; **YOU HAVE A GREATER AND BETTER MILWAUKEE TO GAIN.**



YOU like a suit that "hangs" right; so does any man, but that quality in clothes that we call the "hang" is a matter of good tailoring, good designing and the right materials

## Gimbel Clothes

have it; and it's enough in itself, without the rest, to make them worth the price. **New Spring Styles Now Ready**

Let us show you the assortment.

Suits \$15 to \$35 Overcoats \$15 to \$35

## GIMBELS

This store is the home of Hart, Schaffner & Marx clothes

**COAL** **CALLAWAY FUEL CO.**  
236 W. WATER ST., Germania Building  
**H. W. BISTORIUS**  
528 Chestnut Street Phone Grand 4428

Leave all orders at the  
**BOOK DEPARTM'T**  
Entrance at Chestnut St. Corridor

**WOOD**

**PINSEL'S**  
GENTS' FURNISHINGS  
and SHOES for the whole family  
484 MITCHELL STREET

**For Lent**  
**Dont Forget**  
**Dornohl's**  
**Delicatessen**  
292 W. Water St.  
Phone Gr. 1131 or Gr. 1132

## How About Your Eyes?



**Social Sale Next Week**  
In aid of Spectacles or Glasses  
so visit to the Spiegel Optical  
Department, 101 Grand Ave. Lowest  
prices and best results for your money  
our motto.

Scientific examinations by registered  
optometrist daily, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.  
A. D. JONES, D. O., in charge.

**TREES, SHRUBS & FLOWERS**

Buy direct from the growers. Ask  
for our list and leaflet on land-  
scape gardening.

**The Escherich Nursery  
and Floral Co.**

NORTH MILWAUKEE, WIS.  
Telephone N. Milwaukee 49.

**ALEX G. GOETHEL**

TIN, ZINC, GALVANIZED IRON  
AND COPPER WORK  
117 Sycamore St.  
Estimates cheerfully given. Phone Grand 2814

# SPRING OPENING

ON MONDAY, MARCH 20th, WE BEGIN THE SPRING CAMPAIGN. ALL DEPARTMENTS ARE BRIMFUL OF NEW SPRING MERCHANDISE WHICH OUGHT TO PROVE OF VITAL INTEREST TO YOU, BECAUSE THEY'RE ALL OPPORTUNE MONEY SAVINGS. IT'S AN EXPOSITION OF PARTICULAR SERVICE TO THE ENTIRE COMMUNITY IN REVEALING THE MOST BECOMING FASHIONS AS THEY HAVE BEEN EVOLVED BY THE RENOWNED DESIGNERS OF EUROPE AND AMERICA; BY BRINGING INTO RELIEF THE MOST SALIENT AND DISTINGUISHING FEATURES OF THE STYLE TREND.

## Spring Opening Sale of Dress Goods, Silks, Wash Goods, Linens, Etc.

Note the Prices! Note the Fabrics! We offer the world's best fabrics at prices that demand immediate attention.

Fine Threaded Bleached 8c Muslin, in assorted mill lengths, 36 inches wide, limit of 20 yards to each customer at the special 5½c

Two cases of Apron Ginghams will be placed on sale Monday, assorted staple checks, limited quantity to each customer, per yard..... 6½c

Plain and Fancy Silk & Cotton 39c  
Dress Goods 25c per Yard

Fancy 15c Zephyr Ginghams, 32  
Inches Wide, at 9½c Yard

Cream, tan, old rose, peach, leather, re-  
seda, Copenhagen, brown, wine, coral,  
Helen pink, navy and black.

A rare bargain in neat new stripes,  
checks and plaids, the good kind in a  
choice assortment of colors.

18c Cotton Voiles at 11c

Serpentine Crepes 12½c  
to yard mill lengths of the best 18c  
quality, all new patterns.

Plain Colored Cotton Voiles fine round  
thread, all the best shades.

New 1.00 Silks 79c

Best 89c Silks 69c  
26-inch Natural Pongees, also navy  
blue Messalines, with hair line stripes,  
also 26 inches wide, both 89c values.

Colored 27-inch Messalines, all the  
new spring shades, including coral,  
leather, turquoise, Helen pink, etc.

1.25 Black Messalines or Peau  
de Cygnes at 95c  
Rich black, 36 inches wide.

1.00 Quality Black Taffeta

39c Turkish Towels at 25c

Silk 75c Monday

Hemmed or Fringed Turkish Towels.

Extra heavy 100 quality, 36 in. wide.

Bleached All Linen Crash Toweling, per yard..... 8c

Bleached best 12½c Crash Toweling, per yard..... 10c

Unbleached New Crash Toweling will sell at..... 9½c

Extra Heavy Bleached Crash Toweling, Monday..... 11c

Plain Fine All Linen Glass Toweling priced..... 12c

Sheet Music at 10c

Valley Flower; Cathey; Casey  
Jones; Sugar Moon; Sweet Italian  
Love; Irresistible Rag; Silver  
Bell; Star of the Sea; Lucy Anna  
Lou; Yiddle on Your Fiddle; Glittering  
Snowflakes; Fiddle Sticks;  
Tipperary; Down in Jungle Town;  
On the Road to Mandalay; Cuba-  
nola Glide; You Taught Me How  
to Love, etc., by mail, etc.

25c Huck Towels 15c Each

Large Size, All Linen, Hemstitched.

1.00 Table Damask 75c a Yard

20 pieces just received, very choice patterns, bleached, 69  
inches wide, extra weight, all linen.

Extra Stamps Free

In addition to the regular amount of stamps you receive for each 10c  
purchase in any department if you  
present this coupon at our stamp  
counter Monday, March 20.

Either Sperry Gold Merchandise  
Stamps or S. & H. Green Premium  
Stamps. Coupons redeemed  
from adults only.

**Hugo E. Bauch**  
COR. THIRD ST. AND  
NORTH AVENUE  
MILWAUKEE'S  
"RELIABLE"  
DEPARTMENT STORE

**DAVIDSON**

SHERMAN BROWN, Manager  
THREE NIGHTS. Beginning Monday  
David Belasco Sends  
**"The Lily"**  
Nance O'Neill and Charles  
Cartwright and the  
Famous Belasco  
Company

The Greatest Dramatic  
Organization in America.  
Prices: Nights 50c to \$2.00  
Mats. 50c to \$1.50

**THREE NIGHTS**

Beginning Thursday,  
Matinee Saturday.  
Charles Dillingham presents  
**MONTGOMERY & STONE**  
in George Ade's greatest Musical  
Comedy

**The Old Town**  
Music by Gustav Ludars'  
Prices, 50c to \$2.00  
Seats Monday

**BIJOU**

Always a Good Show at Popular Prices  
Beginning Mat. Tomorrow 2:30  
Other Mats. Wed. and Sat.

First Time In This City

The Greatest Domestic Melodrama

**A Minister's Sweetheart**

Full of Heart Thrills, Comedy, Pathos and  
Sentiment

Depicted With Photographic Realism  
Beautiful Scenery, Including An  
**APPLE ORCHARD IN FULL BLOOM**

NEXT-Martin's Massive Production  
**Uncle Tom's Cabin**

**Lempress**

SAFEST FIREPROOF THEATRE IN AMERICA

Mat. Only, 2:30 Evening, 7:45 & 9:30

Prices, 10c-20c Starting Mat. Sun., Mar. 19

**GENNARO**  
"The Eccentric"  
and his VENETIAN GONDOLIER BAND  
20 Symphony Musicians 20  
Presenting: "A NIGHT IN VENICE"  
MORT FOX MANN & FRANKS  
MR. & MRS. "NELLO"  
SPECIAL EXTRA FEATURE  
**LONG and COTTON**  
PRESENTING:  
"Managerial Troubles"

**NEW STAR**

COR. BUNDAY, MATINEE, MARCH 18

ELMER TENLEY

That Fanciful Comedian and His

**PENNANT WINNERS**

In the Race for Success in the Burlesque Field

This Season Presenting

"CHARUM SCARUM"

Song Hits, Dashing Ensembles & Genuine Humor

EXTRA ATTRACTION

THE CHARMING "CALUNTE"  
IN THE DANCE DU VENTURE

**MAJESTIC**  
THEATRE

Week Com. Monday Mat.

HOMER B. MASON &

MARGUERITE KEELER

In the Comedy Playlet

"IN AND OUT"

Covington & Wilbur

Burnham & Greenwood

American Cyclists

Hess-Munro-Powell

Lew Hawkins

Three Nevadas

MajesticScope

27

**ADELINE GENEE**

Engagement Extraordinary

Week March

27

**ADELINE GENEE**

Standard Oil Bank

There is unmistakable evidence that

Standard Oil is seeking to grasp control

of one of the established banks

of this city. As this "interest" already

controls the Chicago, Milwaukee

and St. Paul railway and the

largest fleet on the lakes, they will

soon be in readiness to make a four-

million dollar harbor profitable

should the city see fit to place one at

their disposal.

Isn't it rich to watch the graft

boys squirm! As one by one the city

administration has shut off their

long-time grafts, their shrieks in the

press and public meetings have

sounded like the wailing of lost souls.

It is certainly gratifying that the

people's concerts are at last on a

paying basis. The attendance at the

Auditorium Sunday afternoons im-

proves with each concert. And the

music is simply grand.

The bookkeepers have declared for

slant writing. Good.

**What's Your Council Doing?****Live Times in the Council Monday Night**

Four big propositions were han-  
dled by the common council March  
13. It was a stormy meeting from  
start to finish. It lasted from 8 in  
the afternoon till 11 at night, with  
an hour and a half for supper. A  
big crowd, filling the lower floor and  
gallery was on hand. Cheers, yells,  
laughter and applause were the  
order of the day.

The three big things handled  
were: (1) Milwaukee river park  
purchase, (2) the city paving to be  
done by the city instead of contractors,  
(3) grant franchise extensions to  
T. M. E. R. & L. Co., enabling  
rapid cross-town street car service.

**Two Objections.**

The park purchase was fought  
bitterly by all the old party aldermen  
except two. Ald. Corcoran, Carney,  
Bogk, Szczersinski and other members  
of the Rose gang raised  
objections. Though they discussed  
Socialist issues, city sewerage, the  
hobby convention, and dragged many  
kinds of gossip and slander having  
nothing to do with the park project,  
they did raise two points, which are  
the only two which will ever be  
raised against the park project.  
These are (1) the price of the land  
is too high, (2) the people of Mil-  
waukee don't want it.

To these objections, social-democratic  
aldermen took the floor and presented  
arguments which the Carny-Corcoran  
crowd did not touch upon in their replies. (The argument  
of Ald. Berger is published elsewhere  
in this Herald.)

**Minkley Tears Lid Off.**

Ald. Carl Minkley, in his first  
council speech, tore the lid off. He  
branded the Rose gang as vicious  
citizens, sticking to their old-time  
policy of trying to block proposi-  
tions for the good of the whole city.  
The finance committee report on the  
park project was then passed by a  
vote of 23 to 12. By the same vote a  
\$30,000 bond issue for first pay-  
ments was defeated.

**Bettie Car Service Across Town.**

A street railway ordinance of tremen-  
dous importance to thousands of  
workingmen of the city was ad-  
vanced. When this ordinance is  
passed the T. M. E. R. & L. Co. will  
lay tracks and operate cars on Eleventh  
avenue, from National avenue to  
Washington street, and on Eleventh  
street, from Clybourn street, to Grand  
avenue. This will make it possible  
for thousands of workmen to cross  
the city between their shops and homes over the Sixteenth street  
viaduct route. As the Wisconsin  
railroad commission has estimated  
that more than one million hours  
are lost every year to working people  
through lack of cross-town lines, it is  
understood that this franchise extension  
ordinance soon to be final.

**A Letter Withheld.**

Ald. Berger read a letter from  
Major Judson, who is in charge of  
the public works in Washington, D. C.  
This letter endorses asphalt paving  
done directly by the municipality.  
Major Judson states that at the  
next session of Congress he will  
propose that the city of Washington  
be granted municipal ownership of  
streets building. Ald. Berger ex-  
plained that this letter was in the  
possession of Ald. Aug. Brown (R.),  
and that Brown had withheld it from  
the discussion.

Ald. Ries then pointed out that it  
would be advisable to have Supt.  
Mullen appear before the Council  
and answer questions on the figures  
submitted. He moved accordingly  
and adjournment was taken till  
March 29, 3 p. m.

**Sheets and Cases****25c in Goods Free**

That is what you get when you buy \$5.00  
worth at Kahn's. You select the mer-  
chandise from our stock—(no restrictions)  
marked in plain figures.

A Rebate Check given with every 25c  
purchase—ask for them.

Always equivalent to 5 STAMPS FOR  
1. This is a bonus we give you for your  
loyal patronage. Or

**S. & H. Green Trading  
Stamps**

Store Open Monday and Saturday Evenings

**KAHN'S**  
NATIONAL AVENUE  
Between Grove Street and First Avenue

**Charge Accounts**

It will give us great pleasure to  
OPEN CHARGE ACCOUNTS with all  
RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

Arrangements for this CONVENI-  
ENCE may be made at our MAIN OF-  
FICE—Second Floor.

PHONE AND MAIL ORDERS  
PROMPTLY FILLED.

AUTO DELIVERY SERVICE to all  
parts of the city and suburbs.

Monday to wind up the season we offer the balance of our Fall and Winter

**COATS and SUITS**

for women and misses in three great bargain lots

**Lot 1**

Choice of any Coat in our stock,  
sold in season up to \$15.00, only

**\$5.00**

Many light weights in these lots suitable for Spring Wear

**Lot 2**

Choice of any Coat in our stock,  
sold in season up to \$25.00, only

**\$10.00**

**Lot 3**

Choice of any Suit in our Stock,  
sold in season up to \$20.00, only

**\$8.50**

Note:—Owing to the tremendous sacrifice of these garments we cannot make alterations. None sent on approval, no C. O. D. Orders.

**Sheets and Cases**

Special for Monday Only

(Note: All sheets and cases here  
itemized have full 3 inch hem.)

Pillow Cases—Size 42x36—bleach-  
ed—12½c value, Monday each

**9½c**

Pillow Cases—Size 45x36 bleached  
—15c value—Monday each

**11½c**

Bed Sheets—Size 72x90—bleached  
—45c value—Monday each

**39c**

**Kahn's are Ready**

With their New

**Spring Millinery**

Stylish Models Featured at

**\$3.75**

We have never felt that we had any competition in the hats we sell at \$3.75. We know of no other store, taking all things into consideration—style for style, quality for quality, and originality of design—that made hats that can begin to compare with ours at this popular price; in fact, we find that the hats selling elsewhere at \$5.00 and even as high as \$6.50 look more like the hats we sell at \$3.75. About 50 models ready for your inspection, Monday.

Choice \$3.75

**Calicos**

Standard Indigo Prints in new pat-  
terns, also greys in checks, stripes  
etc., 6c value—Monday the yard—

**4½c**

(Limit 20 yards to a customer.)

**Stockings**

Women's Plain Black Cotton Hose  
—all sizes—double heel and toe—  
regular 18c value, Monday the pair

**11c**

**Handkerchiefs**

Women's White Cambric Hand-  
kerchiefs—hemstitched, regularly  
worth 3c—Monday each ac or  
3 for 5c

**Zueblin on Wm. Morris**

Next Sunday evening Charles Zueblin will speak at Ethical hall, giving the third and last of a series of lectures on *Heralds of Democracy*. The subject will be "William Morris, Master Craftsman."

The hall was packed last Sunday and everyone who heard the discussion on Ruskin will wish to hear this lecture next Sunday evening. An excellent musical program will be furnished by Miss Boyce. It is suggested that those who desire to secure good seats should be present promptly at 8 o'clock.

This opportunity to hear Mr. Zueblin is being much appreciated and expressions of pleasure are heard on every side. Remember the place, 58 Jefferson street, Sunday evening.

**The Best \$15.00 Suits**

<div data-bbox="860 661 983 6